

On the Wrong Track.

At a recent bar meeting in Tucson the legal rights adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, There are in the Territory of Arizona vast tracts of agricultural land which are covered by Mexican grants, and

WHEREAS, The prosperity of said territory is dependent upon action by the United States, whereby the title to said lands can once and forever be determined and adjudicated. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the bar of Pinal county, Arizona territory, earnestly recommend to congress the passage of an act establishing a court or tribunal to determine all claims to such lands and land grants, such court to hold sessions, take testimony and hear arguments, in the territories where such grants are situated; with the right to appeal from the judgment of such court of the United States.

We are somewhat surprised, may amazed, at the expression of such sentiments by a reputable organization such as the Tucson bar is known to be, and we are prone to believe that they did not consider the matter in all its bearings before taking this action.

The present avenue to a confirmation of title to these private grants afford the claimants every requisite facility to establish the validity of their claims, but they interpose serious obstacles to the schemes of the pirates who possess no just claims. For this reason a combination has been formed to create a new method of dealing with private grants, whereby the rascally ends of the fraudulent grant claimants can be as fully subverted as though they were put in actual possession of the properties involved. Under the present method they must first establish a very clear title in order to receive such recognition as will cause a withdrawal of the lands involved from the market, but in a court given jurisdiction over such matters, upon any plausible showing by an alleged claimant, an order would issue restraining all further sale of lands until his rights are determined. This is all the claimant can desire, for the title to valuable property once clouded by such proceeding would paralyze the progress of the whole community embraced therein and he could proceed to blackmail at will every property owner within the shadow. Sharp legal practice and convenient technicalities, if nothing worse, will be availed of to lengthen the usual delays of the law until the weary settlers are willing to abandon their hard earned homes and seek others beyond the influence of the blighting curse.

The bill before congress for the creation of this new court is in the sole interests of the grant claimants and we regret to witness the aid and encouragement given it by the Pinal county bar, and we cannot but believe they have been designedly led into the scheme without giving it the proper consideration.

There are not many people, even among the residents of Florence, that have seen one-half the beauties of nature existing upon the broad mesa lands lying to the south of town towards the railroad. A ride along the Florence canal to its present terminus reveals a country of grand possibilities and brilliant future; but from that point extending far to the south and to the west, a prodigious nature has lavished its most generous gifts. As far as the eye can discern lies a plain as level as a floor and almost as smooth, broken only here and there with a struggling mesquite sapling, and at this season of the year softly carpeted with a profusion of bright golden flowers. The soil, too, is exceedingly rich and fertile, being a rich, sandy loam and easy of cultivation. One is almost enchanted with the lovely vision of what is termed the "desert" and it requires a strong effort to disabuse the imagination that one has not entered a realistic fairy land. A large portion of this garden spot of Arizona is to be reached by one branch of the Florence canal and it will soon become the scene of activity when the plowman will prepare it for the vineyard and the orchard, and it will eventually become a paradise of beauty and a joy forever. The Casa Grande stage road should be changed to pass through this lovely section so that strangers can see something of the foundation of the prosperity that awaits this grand country.

The government should reduce the postage on seeds, plants and bulbs that are shipped by mail in such large quantities by professional seedsmen to all portions of the United States. They should be especially exempted from all the present postal regulations and a rate fixed at a mere nominal figure. The seedman always requires the farmer to pay the postage in addition to the cost of the seeds and it is the people at large only who will be benefited by the reduction. We hope the present Congress will take some action in the matter and lower the rate of postage to that prevailing in England which is fifteen cents for four pounds weight.

The citizens of Albuquerque offer a cash bonus of \$50,000 and ample terminal facilities and other assistance to induce the building of another line of railway to that place. Such a spirit of enterprise is bound to win and it is worthy of emulation by every ambitious town.

The case with which the English members of the fisheries commission caught the American diplomats is evidence that Canadian bait will even tempt suckers.

THE Florence Canal Company is now

preparing to sell water rights to those who have taken up land along its meanderings, and it is proposed to construct the unbuilt portions first to the lands covered by water rights. The practice of selling water rights before the water reaches the land to be irrigated prevails generally in Arizona, and in the Salt River valley they are often sold so soon as the canal company is organized and before the ditch is built.

The terms of the water rights are not unreasonably high; on the contrary they are far below the prevailing rates in Salt River Valley, and while a few land claimants may experience some difficulty in meeting the first payment, the prospective value of their land when cultivated ought to be a sufficient incentive to them to exercise their best efforts to meet the requirements of the present time. The Canal Company in position to supply the wants of all who require water, and it now reasonably expects those who will receive benefits from the construction of the canal to promptly secure the rights and privileges that are essential to the reclamation of the lands filed upon and without which no title from the United States can be procured. The inducement held out for the immediate purchase of water rights is the certainty of a material advance in their price after the present month, and we are amply assured that this advance will surely be made. It therefore behooves every land claimant to make immediate provision for the water necessary to the cultivation of his land.

Just what the possibilities of this valley are in pomological products, is still to be determined by the experience of those engaged in that industry. Experiments beyond the culture of a few common fruits, have not been made, and there is much yet to learn. Enough is known to assure the grape grower that the soil and climate are unsurpassed in the production of raisins, while the pear is equally prolific and perfect. The apricot and peach succeed best from seedling stock; the quince grows almost without care; the fig flourishes exceedingly well, and almonds and walnuts are perfectly at home here. The citrus fruits promise good results, but the experience in their culture is extremely limited, though no one doubts they will grow here exceedingly well. With other varieties and the small fruits little has been done to demonstrate their adaptability to our climate. Some of them will certainly require the shade and protection of trees or a hedge during the warm summer days. The mesa lands, just coming into cultivation, possess conditions more favorable to fruit culture than the moist lands of the valley and it is barely possible that but little of the experience of the valley growers will be found adapted to the mesa. Therefore the new lands now being reclaimed will present a field for experimental culture for some years, until its possibilities are fully demonstrated.

The favor in which the Gila valley about Florence is held by every visitor of intelligence promises great good for its future. Indeed no one can witness the vast agricultural resources without realizing that nature in its most generous mood has never bestowed its bounteous gifts more lavishly than it has done in this wonderful land. The soil is unsurpassed for its fertility, ease of culture and freedom from deleterious alkali; the climate is almost perfect itself and the water supply is sufficient for all necessary purposes. Under ordinary conditions from two to six crops per year reward the farmer and his market is at his very doors. Surely this last of all the lands to be reclaimed was reserved for a glorious climax of prosperity and the time is close at hand when its people will be regarded as the favored of all others in their rich possessions. The strong arm of pioneer enterprise is already shaping its destiny upon an ideal model whose beauty and proportions must elicit the admiration of all who behold it, and when the immediate succeeding years embellish it with a vast mantle of flower and verdure it will become an earthly paradise. To see its bright future one does not require the far-seeing eye of a prophet, for its destiny is everywhere pictured in bright, unmistakable characters that all may correctly read. The "mighty hand" has plainly marked the task it has left for man to accomplish and the result is inevitable.

The little Indian scare that sprung from some persons of vivid imagination over in Graham county last week has entirely subsided. It was only a new phase of chronic jim-jams.

A CHICAGO jury has acquitted a self confessed murderer. The wonder is expressed that they failed to convict the prosecuting attorney.

There is talk of arming the postal clerks with Winchester rifles. Better arm them with geographies.

Another severe blizzard has swept over Minnesota and Dakota during the present week.

The water in the pond near the Paul smelter was turned into the San Hughes ditch yesterday and to the astonishment of on-lookers the place was found to be teeming with fish, most of which were carp of many sizes. The largest taken was reported a ten-pounder, but if it tipped the beam at half the weight given, it was still a very fair size fish.—Citizen.

A republican territorial convention, to elect a delegate and alternate to the national republican convention, will be called soon, we learn semi-officially, to meet in Prescott, May 3d.—Journal Miner.

Arizona our Back Country.

San Diego Union.

"In my opinion, a railroad from this city to the Southern Pacific in Yuma, would confer more lasting benefits upon San Diego, than any other line which has yet been proposed or projected."

The speaker was the Hon. Patrick Hamilton, of Arizona, who has been in San Diego for the past five months, on account of ill health. Mr. Hamilton has lived in the Territory since 1872, and is as thoroughly posted as to its great natural gifts and advantages, as any other living man. For six years he held the office of Commissioner of Immigration, and during that period visited every town, mining camp and farming settlement within its borders. His work, the "Resources of Arizona," passed through three editions, and is looked upon as standard authority, in all that relates to the "sun kissed land."

Being an old newspaper man, Mr. Hamilton takes as naturally to the interviewer as the duck does to its watery element. He is enthusiastic about the future of the Territory, and believes that its three great sources of wealth—mining, farming and stockraising—will surely make of it a prosperous as well as a populous state.

"What is the general outlook down there at present," asked the Union reporter.

"It was never brighter. The late rise in copper has given a great impetus to that branch of the mining industry, and many claims in all parts of the Territory which have lain idle for years, are already being actively worked. The copper deposits of Arizona are among the most extensive and richest in the world; and if the present price of the metal—or anything near it—should be maintained for any length of time, the output will be very large."

"The cattle industry is also in a healthy financial condition. The 'boom' in Southern California has opened markets for all the best which Arizona has to sell. Instead of shipping to Kansas City or Chicago, there is now a nearer and more lucrative market either in San Diego or Los Angeles. While mining and stockraising are in a prosperous condition, the development of our agricultural resources present a still more cheering picture. It is a popular opinion that the agricultural resources of our Territory are rather limited, but like much else relating to Arizona it has its origin and foundation in ignorance of actual facts."

"You must remember," continued the Arizona, "that agricultural operations are not entirely confined to the valley of the Salt River. The Gila valley from Yuma to Florence is likewise being opened up to cultivation and settlement. Not less than a score of canal enterprises have been projected, and many are now under construction in that region. The area of land which those waterways will add to the domain of civilization will not fall far short of a million acres. Every variety of grain, grass, vegetables and fruit which grows in this State, gives a bountiful yield down there. The valleys of both the Salt and the Gila seem to be especially adapted to fruit culture, and it is only a question of a few years when they will become one grand vineyard and orchard. There is now a steady inflow of settlers and the country is rapidly filling up. When the canals now under way are finished there will be homes for thousands and hundreds of thousands."

"Now," continued Mr. Hamilton, "this extensive region, and in fact all of Southern Arizona, is naturally tributary to this country. With a branch road to Yuma every pound of material consumed in Southern Arizona would find its way through this port. And not only Arizona but New Mexico could be reached by your merchandise. In return we would send you our early fruits—which, by the way are ripe a month earlier than in Southern California—our juicy alfalfa hay, our fat beef, and our rich alfalfa hay. I look upon the region I speak of as much a part of San Diego's back country as El Cajon or Escondido. Of course I need say nothing about many other benefits which this city would derive from the developing of the valley. It would materially shorten the distance to San Francisco and open up the extensive mineral and timber resources of the mountain regions of San Diego County. A large portion of the overland travel, which now finds its way to Los Angeles, would be turned to this place and the discomforts of the dreary Colorado desert could be avoided."

"In fact," concluded Mr. Hamilton, as he turned to go, "the advantages of a Yuma connection cannot be overestimated by your people, and now that they are thinking of giving a subsidy to the next road that unites this city with the trans-continental line the Yuma projected route should be their first choice."

Clas. Matt & Co. have made a record during the past year that they may well be proud of. They have made sales of real estate to the amount of \$2,000,000, besides placing at least half that amount in mining property in Southern Arizona. Just now they are resting on their oars, preparatory to sailing in on a more extensive scale with the coming of spring. They are "good men in the business," and have earned the confidence and esteem of their patrons. These gentlemen own a two-fifths interest in the Silver Monarch, Mastodon and Golden West silver mines near Tucson, which are panning out remarkably well. Mr. Isaac Williams, one of this party, residing at San Antonio, says that recent developments of the Silver Monarch show that the breadth, bottom, top and side of a 125 foot tunnel, recently dug, is all ore of good grade, with a vein on the surface forty feet wide. The Monarch is supposed to be the same lead as the Vekol, as the ore is of the same character and formation. Hon. E. A. Howard, Indian agent at San Antonio Agency, writes of these mines: "If they cannot be sold for half a million without another lick of work being done, then I know nothing about mines."—Kausas City Real Estate Record.

The March Winds Soon Will Blow.

With hopes of Spring weather soon coming, thoughts turn to more favored climes down South, and the 214th grand monthly and the extraordinary quarterly drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, on Tuesday, (always Tuesday) March 13th when the First Capital Prize will be \$200,000, etc., etc. Any information desired can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. French's Restaurant.

The very best meals always served and every luxury in the market provided. Well furnished rooms attached and every possible comfort afforded guests. Strangers arriving should ask the stage driver to stop at Mrs. French's Restaurant, Main street, opposite the J. D. Rittenhouse store. Mrs. K. M. French.

THE ARBEITER KOLONIE.

Germany's Attempted Solution of the Problem of Dealing with the Unemployed.

For several years a movement has been progressing in Germany to solve logically the problem of dealing with the unemployed, independently of alms giving and charities. Though little has been reported of the societies having the work in charge, there have been very satisfactory results attained in the past three years, and the success of the Arbeiter kolonie, of Berlin, the most important colony, has been of a character to recommend the plan to all large cities of Europe and of the United States as well. How to deal with men out of work without making them a charge upon the county is a question for most serious consideration; yet it has never been squarely met nor seriously investigated. Any one who will take the trouble and look into the labor and aid statistics of a large city, even in bounteous America, will be astonished at the large percentage of persons capable of doing work who are, nevertheless, objects of common charity, or are on the dependent rolls of the country. The condition is proportionately worse in many European countries, but Germany is the only country in which has been undertaken a practical plan of dealing with the idle classes that are willing to work but are unable to find employment.

The colonies referred to, of which that of Berlin is the fittest example, were organized "to employ industrious and unemployed men of all professions and classes, so far as they are really capable of work, in agricultural and other labor until it is possible to procure them remunerative work elsewhere, and to help them quit the habit of idleness, and also to remove the excuse of lazy vagabonds that they have no work." The Berlin colony was founded in 1883. It has a plot of land several acres in extent, on which fruits, flowers and vegetables are cultivated, and several shops, besides lodging and eating apartments, and a school for the education of the workmen. An investment of more than \$5,000 marks is represented. Besides the garden and fruit culture the occupations are straw plaiting, carpentering, shoemaking and copying, and all kinds and conditions of workmen are represented, including tradesmen, clerks, writers, apothecaries, engineers, teachers, servants, etc. There are three systems of employing colonists—work on the premises for outside parties, who furnish their own tools and raw material, and work on the outside under special agreement.

The cost of keep is six shillings halfpenny a day, but all earned in excess of this goes to the credit of the workman who receives his surplus earnings on quitting the institution. Some, of course, do not earn their keep, and the colony is not reimbursed for excess of expenditure on their behalf. The proportion of these is not large. The two objects of the colony, to do away with begging and indiscriminate alms giving, and to give the honest unemployed a chance to work till better employment can be secured for them, are doubly encouraged by the public. That is to say, the householders give to the beggar at his door a ticket entitling him to admission to the colony, where work may be had, and general employers give preference to the applications of the colony. So well has the plan worked that, despite its comparative newness in the reformatory field, the Berlin colony has received 505 colonists, all of whom were relieved from pressing want and more of whom were helped to settled employment at their own trade.

Small as these figures are in themselves, they are large when taken into account with the fact that there is less mendicancy in Berlin than in any other great city of the world. Indeed, Germany is exceptionally free from beggars. Moreover, the colonies are only for those who can and will work, but are unable to find employment. We hardly need moralize on the good results possible to be accomplished by an institution that steps in between unemployed workmen and beggary or starvation, or the crime of desertion. No need, it is urged, that there are few better ways for the moral influences of such a movement are incalculable, and the material good to be accomplished not inconsiderable. An institution of the kind could quickly be made self supporting, or it it were not the commendable charities now so liberally dispensed could be turned wisely to its maintenance.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Some Curious Sensations.

Under this head Dr. Urbanschtch, of Vienna, reports some curious experiments, the value of which must be left to future research to decide. His general conclusion is, that the excitation of one sense organ increases the acuteness of the others. If a disk be regarded at such a distance that its color is indistinct, the hearing of a sound will bring out the color. The hearing of a watch is heard more clearly with the eyes open than with the eyes closed. Red and green increase auditory perceptions; blue and yellow weaken them. The fact that we listen to music with our eyes closed is due to other reasons, and also to the fact that the combinations between colors and tones are not at their clearest. Smell, taste and touch are open to the same influence. Red and green increase the sensitiveness of each of these senses; yellow and blue weaken their sensitiveness. Touch and temperature have a reciprocal influence. If one touches a cold object, the sense of warm water the tickling ceases; if into cold water, the tickling brings out the feeling of cold. These observations are regarded as showing the same re-enforcing action between sensations as has been shown to exist between motions, and as offering a mode of explanation of those curious associations between colors and sounds so insistent in some minds.—Science.

Blue Eyes the Best.

There is some reason for the admiration generally felt for blue eyes. A comical illustration of this is furnished by the railroad men, pilots and others who are selected for their keenness and correctness of vision have blue eyes. Brown eyes are beautiful. Gray eyes usually denote intelligence, and hazel eyes are a talent for music. The commonest color of eyes is gray and the rarest, violet.—Dress.

Buyers of Diamonds.

The American public are the most critical judges of diamonds, and hence buy the largest percentage of fine diamonds. Russia, Mexico and the Spanish speaking countries buy the yellow and second quality. Paris and New York receive the best assortment of brilliants and perfectly matched pairs.—George F. Kunz in New York Mail and Express.

J. Perroz finds that wool, if previously saturated with a 10 per cent. solution of glycerine, can bear a prolonged exposure to 130 to 140 degrees, without injury.

South America's Yucca Root.

The nearly substance of the poisonous yucca root, or cassava, furnishes the flour of the country—yuca starch. This is the same root from which the tapioca of commerce is prepared. The Indians, who are the bakers of the country, grate the yucca root and squeeze out the poisonous juice with their hands. They wash the substance and bake it before the fire. This final process drives away any remnant of poison that may remain, as the poisonous element of the plant is prussic acid, a volatile liquid easily expelled by heat. In some Indian tribes the juice of the yucca root is used as a mode of public execution, and twenty-six drops are said to be enough to kill a stalwart man in six minutes. Yet even this deadly juice, when boiled, becomes harmless, and it is commonly fermented to make chicha, the favorite beer of the country.

The Indians make a delicious snow white bread from the yucca, which resembles the passover bread of the Jews. This bread the result in gumbos or netted bugs thrown across the backs of donkeys. Yucca flour is imported to our own markets under the name of tapioca arrowroot. I think the Brazilian arrowroot is all made from the yucca root. South American cooks make delicious little breakfast puddings of this yucca starch and cheese, which are served with coffee in the sleeping room before the regular breakfast hour. The root of the yucca is boiled and takes the place of our potato, and all the clear starching of the household is done with yucca starch.—Amy C. Shanks in Good Housekeeping.

Her Refined Revenge.

A young man and his wife, who have not long been married, were intending to spend the night at her father's house in a neighboring town; and as the husband could not get away until late in the afternoon, he escorted his wife to the station and put her on board of a somewhat earlier train, an accommodation train, as he supposed, just before it started. And it so happened that in the same car, in the next seat to his wife, was a young man who is generally believed to have been an unsuccessful suitor for her hand. The train had scarcely left the station before the husband, who, by the way, is of a very jealous disposition, discovered it was an express, making its first stop forty or fifty miles from Boston. After a good deal of telegraphing to one person and another, including an explanatory dispatch to his mother-in-law, the mortified young man had the pleasure of meeting his wife at the proper station about two hours late for dinner. She could scarcely have been otherwise than fatigued, hungry and irritated; but mark the cleverness of the woman! "Tired, worn out? Not in the least. I suppose I must be hungry, but I really had not thought of it. I have had the most charming afternoon. Mr. — very kindly waited with me at — junction, and I never appreciated how how entertaining he is." This is what I call civilized revenge.—Boston Transcript.

Turks Gathering Manna.

Mr. Cole, of Bitlis, a missionary of the American board in Eastern Turkey, in describing a journey from Harpoot to Bitlis, says: "We traveled for four days through a region where had newly fallen a remarkable deposit of heavenly bread, as the natives sometimes call it—manna. There were extensive forests of scrubby oak, and most of the deposit was on the leaves. Thousands of poor peasants, men, women and children, were out upon the plains gathering the sweet substance. Some of them plunge into kettles of boiling water the newly cut branches of the oaks, which washes off the deposit, until the water becomes so sweet as to remind the Yankee of a veritable sugaring off in the old Granite state as he takes trips of it. Other companies of natives may be seen vigorously beating with sticks the branches, which, from having been spread upon the ground, have so dried that the glistening crystals fall readily upon the carpet spread to receive them. The crystals are separated from the pieces of leaves by a sieve, and then the manna is pressed into cakes for use. The manna is in great demand among these Oriental Christians. As we were traveling through a rather dry region, the article came in play for our plain repast."—Chicago Journal.

Society in Tahiti.

A Tahitian gentleman or lady is a charming person to meet. They are cultivated and refined, the men have been educated in the best universities in Europe. They and their wives are traveled. They are thoroughly cosmopolitan and they meet the stranger with a knowledge of his customs as well as of his language, and with a hospitality, simple, generous and delightful. What with spearing fish on the reef by torchlight, picnics in cocoanut groves by the sea, drives on the beautiful Broom road under the cliffs and across the lagoon by Pharaoh's caves, dinner parties under a banana leaf roof, and reclining under the trees on moonlight nights, the happy days slip by unnoticed. But Tahiti exacts an expensive tribute from the stranger for the happiness he has felt—he can take but the memory away and a longing to be back in "dear, lazy, sunny Tahiti."—Cor. New York Tribune.

Railway Signals by Trumpet.

The blasts of the trumpet on railways as a means of giving signals to engine drivers, pointsmen and others engaged in shunting operations, which are now extensively used in large shunting yards of the Caledonian railway in and around Glasgow, are it is stated, about to be introduced into the case of if great railway systems having termini in London. According to the code of trumpet signals for shunting in operation at St. Rollox goods yards, Glasgow, the various signals are represented by long blasts, short blasts and "crows" of the trumpet, the repetition of each varying the directions; for instance, a long blast means "move forward," and two long blasts are a signal to "move back." As a rule, the goods yards of the principal railways, if not quite close to the termini, are situated usually in thickly populated metropolitan districts, and it is believed that if trumpet signaling should be introduced to them, discordant sounds of continuous and diversified blasts of the trumpet will create a nuisance—especially at night, when people are in bed, night being invariably utilized for shunting—which Londoners will scarcely put up with. Under this novel arrangement each shunter, and in some cases the signal men, are furnished with a horn trumpet eleven inches in length, having a reed inside the mouthpiece, the whole being of very light construction. The trumpet is carried by the shunter slung over his left shoulder with a piece of cord, and hangs across the right hip. It is not at present stated whether or not the use of the trumpet as a signal will enable the railway authorities to dispense with the sounding of the engine whistles, which have already been the subject of so much objection.—London Daily News.

40,000 pounds of lime for sale at J. M. Ochso's.

J. D. RITTENHOUSE ESTATE.

BULLETIN.

CASH PRICES For this week only.

These Goods Must Go!

Genuine White handled Meriden Cutlery Co.'s Table Knives Per Dozen \$2.00. Cost \$3.00.

Crystal Salt Cellars, 3cts. each
25 Dozen Plain and footed 4-inch Crystal Sauce Dishes @ \$1.00 per dozen.

25 Dozen Plain and footed 5-inch Crystal Sauce Dishes @ \$1.00 per dozen.

5 Dozen Plain and Footed 7-inch Crystal Sauce Dishes @ \$3.00 per dozen.

5 Dozen Plain and Footed 8-inch Crystal Sauce Dishes @ \$6.00 per dozen.

Any of the above will be sold singly or in lots to suit.

5 Dozen Engraved Crystal Creamers 25cts. each.

2 Dozen High Straight Stem Cake Stands, 50cts. each, cost 75cts.

SUMMER.

Yes, summer is drawing nigh and you do not care to roast yourself over a hot stove

Hence Buy Yourself An Excelsior

OIL STOVE,

Only \$1.00 each

Such a price for an Oil Stove was never heard of before and for preparing a light meal are unsurpassed. Only a few on hand so DON'T DELAY.

Our Dry Goods Department.

Shetland Shawls \$1.00, former price \$1.50.
Jersey Ribbed Vests \$1.45, former price \$2.25.
All Wool Vests and Drawers, \$1.25.

Quilts,

Only 50c each.
Ladies Gossamers, 50cts each, former price \$1.50.
Untrimmed Hats, 25cts each, former price 85cts.

Curtains.

Servian Stripes, per pair \$2.00, cost \$2.75.
Velvet Ribbons, all widths, 3 cts per yard.
57-inch Unbleached Table Linen, 30 cts per yard.
Buckskin Gloves, per pair 50 cents.

Underwear.

Gents Vicuna Suits, per suit \$1.00.
Gents All Wool Suits, per suit \$2.75.

The prices on the above are far below cost but when we say GO, GO IT IS.

They must be sold, there is no half way business about the matter. The true business principle is that when you have to make a loss make it as quickly as possible.

Now sit down and figure out this.

Your First Loss is the Cheapest.

Boys Blouse suits, 9 to 12, only \$1.60 a suit.

Remember we have been giving you low prices and in many instances way below cost. We have done this in a limited amount of goods that we wished to get rid of and they have been and are going off very fast and the prices that we have been quoting you will continue for a short time only. That the prices have caught the outsidiers evidenced by our

Mail Orders with Cash Enclosed.

In our Grain Department.

We have quantities of BRAN, MIDLINGS and SHORTS to offer in lots to suit.

J. D. RITTENHOUSE Estate.